

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1

MONDAY, AUGUST 10. 1741.

Would not willingly be thought a Person inclined to alarm my Countrymen, either thro' Mistake or an Inclination to misguide them; and therefore I think it incumbent upon me to support what I not long ago advanced, and to prove to the Satisfaction of every impartial Briton, that the Scheme published in the Country Journal of July 25, 1741. is of an extraordinary Nature, and sufficiently intimates a great deal of changing our Constitution. This I shew, First from the Paper itself, and then from the Correspondence with the like Design in Men of the Stamp. After I have done this, I shall make it appear that any Alteration of this Sort is impracticable, and that we continue a Free People: And, Lastly, I shall endeavour to shew the Inexpediency of such an Alteration, from the Principles of those who seem eager to introduce it. When I have done this, I presume my First proper Answer to that *Craftsman*, and not a subsequent one, as the *Champion* calls it.

As is premised by the Author of that Paper, that a great many of the Members of the present Parliament had been in the *London Evening Post*, a distinguished Paper, wherein every Member was characteriz'd, that the Nation was inform'd what they were to expect from him in his Station as a Senator. But this List, partly as it was, did not answer all Purposes: And the *Reason*, says this Writer, it was not formed in a judicious Manner for discerning the present true Disposition of the Nation. I desire the Reader to mark these Words; for they are the Key, not to the proper Sense of this *Craftsman*, but also to the Design of the Patriots. The rest of the Observations intended purely to support this, and to possess the Reader with a strong Opinion, that the subsequent Paper not only point out who and who are together, who are truly Representatives of their Country, who, notwithstanding their having Seats in Parliament, ought, in the Judgment of this Writer and his Followers, not to be so accounted. In Prosecution of this the Writer I speak of, asks this Question, *What signifies to count the Number of Representatives in the House of Commons, without distinguishing whom, or what Places and Degrees they are chosen to represent?* Why really it does signify much to his Purpose to count the Number of Representatives in general, tho' to every other Purpose it is of no use. From whatever Places Members come, whether they represent, when they have once taken the Oath, the Law supposes them to be all equal; and they are all Members of the same Community, and they make Laws for all. Those who are chosen to represent the Landed Interest, decide on Matters which relate to Trade and Money; and those who sit for Cities, Burghs, by a reciprocal Right, decide on Matters relating to Land. All this is naturally just and reasonable, and has been thought so for a long Series of Years by our Ancestors as well as ourselves, yet this *Craftsman* has discover'd that it is no more than an old Error, for which he assigns several Reasons.

He says, *those from Burghs and Towns do not represent, but with one another, above Two Hundred of them are often such People, that if they have a House in the Country, and do not receive Alms, or are in Service long enough to gain a Freedom of their Land, they still live by Day Labour, have a Vote for Members.* If these Words have any Meaning, as they have, their Meaning must be this, that the Members for Burghs, are not so properly Representatives as the Representatives for Counties; and that those who vote only for Two Hundred, have as much Weight as those who vote for Three Hundred.

From the same Principle all the rest of his Arguments are drawn, and upon it solely he founds the Merit of his Scheme. The Counties are distinguish'd into Classes; and the Members are calculated by the Manner in which they are chosen. Ten Counties in the last Class are scarce equal to any Two in the First; and to prevent any Mistake as to the true Meaning of these Words, it is expressly said that the *Cinque Ports* who have Sixteen Members to Parliament, ought

to send but Two, and that the *City of London* which sends but Four, ought to send above Twenty.

If these Things were as they are here represented, it would follow, that if present Property ought absolutely to regulate our Constitution, then the Manner in which the People of Great Britain are now represented is not a right one; and as our Patriots profess an Intention of redressing all Grievances, and amending whatever is amiss, we may presume that it is in their Intention not to pass by this Capital Mistake. If I was able to say nothing farther, this alone would be a conclusive Argument; for if we consider the Art shewn in framing this List, if we attend to the whole Purport of the Preamble, and if we have any Respect to the Heat and Vehemence with which the Writer endeavours to impress the Positions by him laid down on the Minds of his Readers, we must be convinced that he has something of great Moment at heart, even more than that of encouraging and keeping up the Spirits of his Party, for the present.

But this is not all. The Point before us is not mention'd now for the first time, it has been before often insisted upon by all the Scribes of the Opposition; nay the very same Scheme in general has been laid down avowedly as an Emendation, of which our Constitution stood in need. I look therefore upon this only as a solemn Repetition of what has been before frequently insinuated, with this additional Circumstance, That the thing is now supposed to be in their Power, and consequently, that so good an Opportunity ought not to be lost.

They have besides taken pains to shew us by this List, that it would be for their Interest; they have, as the *Craftsman* makes it appear, canvass'd the present Parliament, and having found (as they say) where their Strength lies, they have taken this Method of shewing, that these Gentlemen are Representatives, whilst the rest are but Members. It being then the Interest of the Patriots that such a Change should be made, and as a Multitude of Instances might be cited to prove, that whatever their Faults may be, Neglecting their Interest was never of the Number, I take it for granted, that this is another good Argument of the Truth of what I suggested, and that I have understood this celebrated Scheme in its true and genuine Sense, by which the Genius of certain Chiefs appears in its true Lustre, since it proves that they are Undertakers not for the present only, but for all future Parliaments; for we may reasonably conceive, that however the People possessed of Land are at present affected, they would for a long Track of Time go implicitly into the Measures of those who had procured such a Change in their Favour.

To take off the Strangeness of this I must observe, that as our Constitution is equally unfit for any kind of Tyranny, whether of one or of many, so the first Scheme of ambitious Ministers and of designing Patriots has always been, altering the Form of Parliaments under specious Pretences. As I do not pretend to treat this Point critically, or even historically, but in a cursory Way at present, a few Instances shall suffice; and indeed for my Purpose I think a single Instance would be sufficient, since, if we may guess at the Spirit of our Patriots in this from their Zeal in other Attempts, we may rest satisfied, that half a Precedent would be sufficient to encourage them to make a whole one.

In the troublesome Reign of Henry III. when we had some very powerful and active Patriots in England, the Commons in a Parliament at Oxford would needs take care of the State in a new Way; and for that Purpose obliged the King to consent that the Supreme Power should be devolved upon Twenty-four, Twelve to be named by them, and Twelve by him, under the Direction of their Chiefs. These had both Regal and Parliamentary Authority; but the new Model did not long please even those that made it; for not long after, a new Parliament was called at London, where the Power of the Twenty-four was devolved upon Three; and they again elected Nine, who were to exercise Sovereign Authority, to the suffering of which without Impediment, they bound the poor King by Oath, with free Licence to his Subjects to arm and make War against him, if by breaking that Oath he should attempt to restore the Constitution. These Men who promoted and acted under such Alterations were in their Day esteemed Patriots, and all who opposed them were branded with the most infamous Appellations, such as Abettors of Arbitrary Power, and Enemies to their Country.

One of the first Steps taken by the Members of the Long Parliament in the Reign of King Charles I. to

overturn that Good Old Cause which they pretended to maintain, was, their making illegal Distinctions, and obliging Members to declare themselves of a certain Faction, before they would allow them Seats in Parliament tho' chosen by the People. This it was that lost them with the Nation, and gave Cromwell the Courage to turn them out of Doors in the Manner he did. After this, that extraordinary Person, with the Advice of a few Patriots his Friends, for at that time they were all private Men, new moulded the Constitution, and by that Prerogative which their Patriotism gave them, settled the Number of the Members for Great Britain and Ireland at about 140, allowing the City of London and County of Middlesex as many Members within one, as the two Kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland together.

From this time forward, that is from 1653, to 1660, there sat several Parliaments, or rather several Assemblies so called, but all by new Models, till Monk, at the general Request of the People, declared for a Free Parliament, that is, for such a Parliament as we now have, a Parliament warranted by our Constitution. To this, and to this only in Times of Confusion, Recourse can be had for settling us and securing our Liberties; neither can we be dispossessed of these, till we are deluded into suffering Alterations in that. The Experience of past Times shews what Mischiefs have followed by such Alterations, tho' made by Patriots. The Paper I am answering hints at the Expediency of such an Alteration, for it says, the *Cinque Ports*, who send Sixteen, ought to send but two; and that the *City of London*, instead of Four, should have Twenty Members. Put the Case a Court Writer had insinuated any thing like this, what would, or rather, what would not have been said of him. These are odd Liberties to be taken with Parliaments, or at least in any Age but this would have been thought so.

Yesterday arriv'd the Mails due from Holland and France.

Constantinople, July 7.

ON the 2d Instant the Persian Ambassador set out for Isfahan, where we hear the Sophi his Master is with an Army of 160000 Men. The Ambassador was not saluted as usual when he went away after having receiv'd his Re-Credentials. The Porte has dispatch'd an Ambassador to Persia, who is order'd to travel Post all the Way. Of the four Articles demanded by Kouli Kan, three are actually agreed to, but the fourth relating to the Establishment of a certain Sect at Mecca is still objected to; tho' 'tis believ'd that even this Demand will be granted at last. Great Armaments are making here both by Land and Sea, but for what Cause is not known.

Petersbourg, July 25. N. S. The last Advices from Turkey and Persia make this Court very attentive to the Proceedings of Kouli Kan. The late Duke of Courland when he went off to Siberia, shew'd more Moderation and Fortitude, than he did Modesty and Equity in the Time of his Power. The Place to which he is banish'd is in the Neighbourhood of Bellim, 500 Miles on one Side of Tobolskoy. The last News we had from thence say, that he is so very much indispos'd, that 'tis a Question whether he will live long. 'Tis said that Lieutenant-General Spiegel, one of the most experienced Generals of our Army, has obtain'd Leave to resign.

Lubeck, Aug. 1. N. S. Since the Swedish Squadron put to Sea it has often met with some Russian Ships, but instead of treating one another as Enemies, or as such who expected to be so ere long, the Officers regale one another very gallantly on board their respective Ships, and never part without the greatest Tokens of Civility. Forasmuch as the Crown of Sweden has not yet declar'd War against Russia, the Masters of the Swedish Ships have been expressly forbid to commit any Hostilities against the Russians, or so much as to insult their Flag.

Madrid, July 25. N. S. The Queen is recover'd of her Indisposition, which was a Looseness and Vomiting. The Sardinian Ambassador, the Prince de Valguarnera, has made a Declaration to the Ministers of the Court concerning his Master's Inclination with regard to maintaining the Balance of Power in Italy, and has express'd that his Excellency does not confer so often with the Ministers as he did before.

Leghorn, July 22. N. S. According to the last Letters from Corsica, the Inhabitants are extremely uneasy to know what is to be their Fate; and that several of

the Pieves or Parishes have sent a Protestation to the French Commanding Officer, wherein they declare they will never submit again to the Genoese, but will attack them again as soon as the French Troops are gone off of the Island: But as the French talk still of sending more of their Troops away, one is very much tempted to think that 'tis secretly concerted how the Island is to be dispos'd of.

Vienna, Aug. 2. N. S. Mr. Robinson the British Minister, who went to Presbourg when he was inform'd that the King of Prussia had let the 25th of July expire without accepting the last Offers made to him, return'd hither two Days ago, and set out at Night for his Prussian Majesty's Camp, where he proposes to make a fresh Attempt to promote an Accommodation betwixt their Prussian and Hungarian Majesties, in order to forward the Election of an Emperor. The Council of War is going to proceed by Outlawry against the Velt-Marshall de Schmettau, whose Regiment we are assur'd is to be forthwith broke.

Hanover, Aug. 11. N. S. Another Express is just dispatch'd to the King of Prussia's Camp in Silesia, who, 'tis said, carries new Instructions to the British and Hanoverian Plenipotentiaries. The King has wrote a Letter to the Queen of Hungary, to acquaint her of the Use he intends to make of the Confidence which that Princess reposes in his Majesty, to accelerate an Accommodation betwixt her Majesty and the King of Prussia, as a Thing of absolute Necessity in the present Juncture, in order for the better uniting the Suffrages for the Election of an Emperor. Prince Frederic of Hesse-Cassel, his Princess, and his Sister, having taken their Leave of his Majesty, are set out for Cassel, from whence the Princes William and George are expected in two or three Days. A Regiment of Prussian Horse pass'd by this City a Day or two ago, as 'tis said for Silesia.

Frankfort, Aug. 10. N. S. A Declaration from France is arriv'd and publish'd here, in Substance as follows; viz. 'That several Electors and Princes of the Empire have discover'd to his most Christian Majesty, as Guarantee of the Treaty of Westphalia, their Un- easiness at the great Body of Troops assembled by the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hanover, which may be a Constraint on the ensuing Election of an Emperor, or be employ'd against some Member of the Empire: That therefore to fulfil his Engagements he had resolv'd to send some Troops forthwith towards the Rhine, that they may be ready to march in case of Need to the Assistance of such Electors and Princes as shall challenge his Guaranty; and that this Proceeding ought not to be consider'd as tending to the Violation of the Pragmatick Sanction, but as having no other View than the securing the Peace of Germany, and providing for the Freedom of the Election of an Emperor.

Berlin, Aug. 8. N. S. We hear from Silesia, that Prince Maurice of Anhalt being detach'd to the other Side of the Oder, with a Battalion of his Regiment and 600 Hussars, enter'd Namslau, and found a great Quantity of Meal, Rye, and Hay, with 800 Rations or Days Allowances to each Soldier of Bread, which the Enemy in Garrison abandon'd at his Approach. P. S. It is just now reported that our Army decamp'd on the 4th from Strehlen, in order to advance to the Enemy.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Aug. 7. Wind S. W. Arrived and sail'd immediately the Francis, Abbot, from Petersburg for Plymouth. Just arriv'd the St. John Baptist, Lindsey, from Oporto, in 12 Days, who assures us, that some of our Men of War have cannonaded Vigo, and taken six rich Prizes out of that Place.

Deal, Aug. 7. Wind W. by S. Came down and remain with his Majesty's Ships, the Dolphin Man of War, the John, Long, and the Carter, Malbone, both Transports, for Jamaica; the Molly, Branett, and the Molly, Olive, for Philadelphia; the Eagle, Milligen, for Leghorn; the St. Catherine, Roberts, for Figueira; the Providence, Stewart, and the Elizabeth, Baston, for Dublin; and the Prince William, Grout, for Liverpool. Arrived the Loyal Herbert, Chappell, from Exeter.

Deal, Aug. 8. Wind S. by E. Remain his Majesty's Ships Lark and Dolphin, with the Outward-bound as per last.

Gravesend, Aug. 7. Pass'd by the Elizabeth and Hannah, Haddock, from Narva; and the New England Merchant, Knight, from St. Kitts.

LONDON, August 10.

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council have issued a Proclamation for taking off the Prohibition on the Exportation of Malt from Great Britain.

The Warwick, late Capt. Shuter, from Bengal and Bombay; the Haellingfield, late Capt. Cook, from

Bombay; the Winchester, Capt. Pinnell, and the Princess Amelia, Capt. Martin, from China (on board whom came Mr. Henry Plant, one of the Company's Super-cargoes) and the Princess of Wales, late Capt. Hoxton, from the Coast of Cormandel and Bay of Bengal; arriv'd at Leith the 4th Instant, and bring Advice that the Prince William, Capt. Langworth, from Madagascar and Bombay; the Heathcote, Cap. Cape, from Coast and Bay; the Princess Louisa, Capt. Pinson, from Bengal and Bombay; and the Hardwick, Capt. Hallett, from Bengal and Bencoolen, arriv'd at St. Helena the 8th of May last, and were left there the 11th of May.

The Paris Letter of Wednesday last says, that the Week before there arriv'd at Port l'Orient three Ships richly laden from China, Ponticherry, and Bengal, for Account of the French East India Company:

That the Marquis de Villeneuve, who is return'd from his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, was introduc'd to the King on that Day Se'nnight, and gave him a Letter from the Grand Signior: And

That last Friday Se'nnight dy'd in the 44th Year of her Age, Mary-Anne of Bourbon-Condé Mademoiselle de Clermont, one of the Princesses of the Blood, and Superintendant of the Queen's Household. Her Mother was the Charming Duchesse of Bourbon, the legitimated Daughter of Lewis XIV. by Madame de Montespan, and the Deceased, who was born Oct. 16. 1697, had an ample Share of her Wit and Beauty, with such an Air of Quality, Good nature, Modesty and Sobriety, as distinguished her from all the great Ladies at the French Court.

On the 19th ult. O. S. dy'd also, at Vienna, in the 72d Year of his Age, the Governor of that City, viz. Philip-Laurence the Count de Daun, Prince of Thiano, a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, a Privy Counsellor of the late Emperor, Velt-Marshal of his Forces, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and also Colonel of the City Guards.

The Baron de POLLNITZ, in whose Memoirs we have the Characters both of this and the above-mentioned Personage, takes notice that this Count was six Years Viceroy of Naples, six Months Governor of the Netherlands, and afterwards four Years Governor General of the Milanese; and that when he return'd to Vienna after the French and Savoyards had taken Milan in 1733, several Articles of Complaint were exhibited against him, but he made so full a Defence, that the Emperor had the same Confidence in him as before. It may be remember'd that the Marshal commanded at TURIN in 1704, by the Emperor's Permission, at the Request of the Duke of Savoy, and defended it against the Duke of Orleans till Prince Eugene came and oblig'd the Enemy to raise the Siege.

Letters of the 24th from Copenhagen say, the Danish Squadron which 'tis thought is to join the Russian Squadron in case of a War between the Courts of Stockholm and Petersburg, sail'd three Days before with eight or nine hundred Men on board, and seven Months Provisions.

Those of the 26th from Dresden say, that on the 20th the Elbe overflowed its Banks, by which several Cottages and Mills were carried away and People and Cattle drown'd.

On the 12th ult. the most Serene Prince the Duke of Saxe-Gotha Brother to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was invested, as he was next Day installed, with the most Noble Order of the Garter, at the City of Gotha, by Mr. Anstis the Herald at Arms assisted by Mr. Villiers the British Envoy Extraordinary, who came thither for that Purpose from Dresden; after which the Healths of the King of Great Britain and all the Royal Family were drank with the Sound of Trumpets and Kettle drums and a Discharge of the Cannon, and at Night there was a splendid Ball. M. Villiers at his Departure for Dresden receiv'd a rich Diamond as a Present from the Duke, who was also very liberal to the Herald at Arms, the Secretary, &c. nor were Mr. Villiers and Mr. Anstis ungenerous on their Part.

The King of Sardinia has order'd his Towns on the French Frontier to be fortify'd.

Tho' 'tis said in some Advices from Vienna, that Mr. Robinson, our Minister there, set out Post from thence with his Secretary on the 20th ult. to carry the last Proposals from that Court to his Prussian Majesty for an Accommodation; yet the Italian Gazette publish'd at Vienna says he is set out for Hanover.

According to a List of the French Army which is design'd for the Rhine, it will consist of 41920 Foot, Horse, and Dragoons, besides 7 Free Companies of Foot, and 6 of Horse, with 5 Companies of Miners.

Letters of the 31st ult. from Hambourg say, that the Russian Resident there had receiv'd an Express from Petersburg, with Advice that on the 15th the Grand Duchess Regent was safely brought to Bed of a Daughter.

On Friday Night died at his House at Southgate Middlesex, James Ruck, Esq.

A few Days since John Fortescue, Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Cornwall, was married to Miss Trefusis, Daughter to Thomas Trefusis, Esq. Member of the last Parliament for Grampound; a beautiful Lady with a Fortune of 12000 l.

The Right Hon. the Lord Cadogan's Regiment Dragoons quarter'd in Buckinghamshire, have Orders to hold themselves in readiness for Embarkation at Edinburgh, Aug. 1. On Saturday July the 23d Rev. Mr. Whitefield embark'd for Scotland, and at Leith the Thursday following, and preach'd the day to a large Auditory for the Rev. Mr. Ralph at Dumferline; again this Evening at Edinburgh about 6000 People with great Power.

BANKRUPTS.

George Bell, late of the City of Oxford, Merchant.

Richard Baker, of the Borough of Chard, County of Somerset, Clothier.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge	08 39	09

Bank Stock 141 1 half. India nothing done. Sea nothing done. Old Annuity 112 5-8ths. ditto 110 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. per Cent. Loan 96 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 1-4th. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 10s. to Premium. Bank Circulation 61. Salt Tallow 1. English Copper 31. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. Million Bank 114 valent 112.

Custom-House, London, August 4. 17

For SALE.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Tuesday the 11th of this instant August exposed to Sale, at the House of Mrs. Elizabeth downs, at the Fountain in Plymouth in the County of the following Goods; viz. One Hundred and odd Bags wrought Wooll, and about Sixty Bags of Span Wooll on Friday the 14th of the same Month will also be on Sale at the same Place the following Goods; viz. Tens of Camblets, containing Thirty-nine Thousand One Hundred and Eighteen Yards, Five Pieces of Coarse Cloth Pieces of White Serge, Five Pieces of Coarse Rattens One Chest of Coarse Hats, containing about Ten with a Bundle of Hatbands, being of the Manilla Ireland. All which Goods have been condemn'd, and be view'd at the Custom-House at Plymouth till the of Sale: Where Catalogues will be deliver'd.

On the said 14th instant will be sold at the same a Brigantine called the St. Antonio, Square Sterned then about Fifty Tons. An inventory of the said Ship's Samples of the Camblets, may be seen at the Secretary Office at the Custom House, London, and at the Custom House at Plymouth.

Just Published, Price 2 s. 6 d.

(Illustrated with Eight Copper-Plates, exhibiting the of the Instruments necessary for these New Improvements)

A New Method of IMPROVING cold,

and barren LANDS, particularly Clayey Grounds

— Sed samam extendere facili

Hoc virtutis opus.

This Treatise contains, 1. The best Method of wet Land, either arising from their Situation or 2. Directions for burning Turf, Mole-hills, and the Improvement of such Lands. 3. The many Advantages arising from boggy Grounds by turning them to Pasture according to the Nature of the Soil, and Situation Place. 4. Directions for making of Fishponds and the feeding or breeding of Fish, and carrying off the Waste. The Method of burning barren Land in North Britain. How to ascertain the Value of Billy Grounds, a Tremendously useful to Landlord and Tenant. 7. Directions making Gardens in clayey Grounds, and a certain Method improving Fruit-trees.

Printed for J. Waithe, over against the Royal Exchange.

For whom likewise is

Just Published,

(With several Cuts suitable to the Subject, exactly delineated)

A Mechanical and Critical Inquiry

into the Nature of HERMAPHRODITES

By JAMES PARSONS, M.D. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Flanders.

Rec'd of a Letter from Vienna, Aug. 2. N. S.

On the 26th ult. in the Evening Mr. Robinson set out incognito, as 'tis said, for the Prussian Camp in Silesia, in order to make one Attempt more to incline his Majesty to an Accommodation. That Minister offer'd to go to his Majesty, if he might have a Commission for it, about a Month or three Weeks ago, when they were debating on the last Propositions to be made to the Prince; but as this was not then thought proper, they must have since alter'd their Sentiments, or he has undertaken the Journey of his own Accord. Mean time, he hopes to be so successful as to conclude with a Peace.

It is not to be doubted, that the Seizing of Passau by the Austrians will oblige this Court to double their Preparations for putting the Frontier in a State of Defence; the rather because upon Advice that France is sending an Army into the Heart of the Empire. The Austrians are illud to some of the Regiments still remaining in Hungary and Transylvania, to march thither, in order to join those that are gone before to the Upper Austria and Bohemia. Mean time the New Levies are carry'd on with fresh Vigour, augmenting the Infantry with 15000 Men. Additional Troops are to be all ready in Six Weeks time: They are allow'd 4 Ducats per Man per Month, and 'tis so regulated, that 30 Houses furnish 1000 Men, which makes 2200 for the full Complement of Lower Austria. Hungary will likewise furnish a considerable Body of Troops; and by the other Measures taken at home, and the Alliances form'd abroad, the Court does not despair of being in a Condition to resist, from what Quarter soever it appears.

The Quarter-Master of General Schmettau's late Regiment is brought hither from Caischau in Irons, in consequence of his speedy Trial, when the General himself will be outlaw'd: At the same time his Regiment is broke, for not doing its Duty at the Battle of Mollwitz, or for other Reasons. 'Tis believ'd also by every body, that the Count de Königsegg is appointed Colonel-Commandant of this City, in room of the deceased Count and Velt-Marshal Daun.

July 24. N. S. 'The Italian Expedition is in such Forwardness as were to be wish'd. All things, indeed, are ready on the Part of the Court, that's not enough: Some Dispatches relating to it arriv'd Yesterday from our Ambassador in France, we don't hear they are of such a Nature as to hasten it. The Sardinian Ambassador here does not seem to be so welcome at Court. The Troops we expected from America, with Advice of the true State of Affairs there, being not yet arriv'd, 'tis fear'd it has either fallen into the Hands of the English, or that they keep the Ports so block'd, that no Advice boat can stir out. We have no News of Admiral Torres, nor the Galleons. The Navarre is still at Cadiz with his 16 Men of War, and Admiral Haddock has been again seen off the Harbour with his Fleet.

Just now we hear by Express from the Prince of Oporto, our Ambassador at Paris, that Admiral Norris has been at Sea ever since the 27th of July, with 20 Men of War, besides Bomb-ships, and that he sail'd towards our Coasts; but they were everywhere in so good a State of Defence, that it was impossible for the English to do them any Damage; and if we are in Pain for anything, 'tis the Fate of the Galleons expected home from the West Indies.

The Beginning of a Letter from Lisbon, July 11.

I have not wrote to you since my Lord Tyburn's Departure for London. His Lordship, who has resided here several Years with the Character of a Minister, and for nine or ten Months with that of Ambassador from Great Britain, was saluted as he pass'd the Tower of Belem with all the Artillery of the Armada, and accompanied a good Way out at Sea by the Infant Don Francisco, who was saluted likewise as he went out of Port by the Artillery of the English

Vessels, which Compliment he caus'd to be return'd from all the Fortresses when he came back to the Bar.

Some Days before his Lordship went, the King, to convince his Lordship how satisfy'd he was with his Person, sent him by a Gentleman of his Court Seven Bars of Gold with the Stamp of the Arms of Portugal, and his Lordship regal'd the Gentleman with a Gold Repeating-Watch adorn'd with Diamonds. The Day before he went, his Majesty likewise sent him Seven other Bars of Gold by the Secretary of State, together with a very particular Compliment, infinitely more of Value than the Golden Present.

Stockholm, July 25. N. S. M. Nolcken who was our Minister at Petersbourg is return'd from thence, and has been graciously receiv'd by the King and Queen at Carlsberg. 'Tis generally reported both at Court and in the City, that we shall now know in a very few Days whether we are to have War or Peace; and 'tis said, that the Dispatches by the next Courier, who is suppos'd to be on the Road from Paris, will decide the Fate of the Northern Christendom. Mean time the Preparations for War are continued, and the Fleet at Carelskroon is augmented to 25 Ships, whereof 18 are of the Line of Battle.

Copenhagen, July 29. N. S. The Courier Banieres, who pass'd thro' Helsingbourg the 25th from Paris to Stockholm, signify'd there that the Dispatches he carries would have a considerable Influence on the Affairs of the North. Our East India Company has receiv'd Advice, that there have been but eight European Ships this Year at Canton.

Paris, Aug. 4. N. S. The Report we had last Week that the Spanish Ambassador at Turin was recalled, with an Order to come away without taking Leave of the Court, is, we may venture to say, at least premature, if not without any Foundation: For supposing it true that the King of Sardinia refuses Passage to the Spaniards thro' his Dominions, and that he seems resolv'd to oppose their Entrance into Italy, 'tis no less true, that since the Death of the Queen some new Offers have been made to that Prince, and fresh Efforts try'd to detach him from the House of Austria.

Brussels, Aug. 8. N. S. They write from Dunkirk, that Commodore du Bart, who is lately arriv'd there from Paris, has acquainted the Chamber of Commerce, that now is the Time for such as have a mind to fit out Privateers against the English to furnish themselves with good Sailors, &c. since it will not be long ere the Court will issue out Commissions. The Advices from St. Malo, Brest, and other Ports of France, are of the same Tenor, so that we soon expect to hear of the commencing of Hostilities between France and England, under the Title of Reprisals.

Munich, Aug. 15. N. S. The Expedition when our Troops surpriz'd the City of Passau was thus conducted by the Supervisor of the Salt-works in the neighbouring Village of St. Nicholas. On the 30th, two Battalions and a Squadron were detach'd from our Camp near Scharding, which march'd all Night with some Mortars and Cannon, and arriv'd at the Place about two o' Clock in the Morning. When they came near it, the Supervisor went in a Post Chaise to one of the Gates of the City, and sending for the Porter by whom he was known, he desir'd him to open it because he had some very earnest Business in the Town, but should return again soon. The Porter open'd the Door, when with the Supervisor (who, looking about for his Sword, which he pretended to have lost, gave Time for the others to advance) there rush'd in a Party of the Grenadiers with Bayonets at the End of their Muskets, who instantly seiz'd the Gate, and were closely follow'd by the Horse and the rest of the Detachment, who posted themselves in the High-Streets. Then the Commanding-Officer rang'd five Companies of Dragoons before the Palace of the Cardinal Bishop, who was no sooner awake but he demand'd Audience of him, when he was admitted, and deliver'd him a Letter from the Elector his Master, adding wishal by Word of Mouth, That if his Eminence was not dispos'd to admit the Garrison, he had Orders to withdraw his Troops, but that when he went out he would certainly set fire to the four Corners of the City, and at the same time cause it to be bombard'd and cannonaded. The Cardinal consented to what he could not prevent.

HOME PORTS.
Greenock, July 25. Arriv'd the Jean and Helen, Kerr, the Speir, Stuart, and the James, Herby, all of this Place from Stockholm; the Jolly Bachelor of Edinburgh, Mitchel, from Norway. Sailed the Nelly of Glasgow, Hamilton, for St. Christophers; the Mally of Glasgow, Dunlop, the Diamond of Glasgow, Eastdale, the Montgomery of Irvine, —, and the William and John of Irvine, Thomson, all for Virginia; and the Amiable Maria, Maynot, of and for Bourdeaux.
Lancaster, Aug. 7. Arriv'd the Hopewell, Briggs, and the Satisfaction, Machell, both from Norway, and a Schooner from Barbados last from Cork.
Marazion, Aug. 6. Anchored in our Road the Hopewell, White, from Looe for Cork.
Falmouth, Aug. 5. Wind N. N. W. Arriv'd the Two Brothers, Lihon, from Maryland. Sailed the Cleve, Rice, for London. Remains the Hanover Packet, for Lisbon.
Dartmouth, Aug. 7. Wind W. Arriv'd the Polly, Fozie, from Barbados for London.
Weymouth, Aug. 8. Wind W. N. W. This Morning came to an Anchor in Portland Road the Britannia, Procter, and the Fair Henly, Douglas, for Oporto; the John and Lucy, Miller, for Figueira, all from London.
There are now at an Anchor three Leagues from this Road, Three of his Majesty's Ships, the Royal George, &c. with several Ships under their Convoy, stopping the Flood.
Poole, Aug. 8. Wind W. N. W. Sailed the Thomas and Elizabeth Henning, and the John and Jane, Pelley, both for London. Came in the Jane, Oulsey, from Rotterdam, the Unity, Thompson, from Plymouth, the Quid-nunc, Linthorn, the Durell, Durell, both from Newcastle; the Hope, Baker, from London for Newfoundland; and the Jane and Thomas, Henning, from Tenby.
Cowes, Aug. 6. Wind N. W. Yesterday came down from Spithead the Hound and Drake Sloops of War, and sail'd this Morning to the Westward. This Morning came in the Charles, Hammond, from London for Carolina; the Two Brothers, Cork, from Guernsey; and the William and Mary, Taylor, from Sherburg for this Place.
Portsmouth, Aug. 9. Since my last came into the Harbour the Diana, Bull, from Oporto; and the Margaret and Hellena, Elais Tonnison, from Dantzick. His Majesty's Sloops Drake and Hound are fail'd from Spithead on a Cruise, as is the Otter for Cowes. No Ship of War in the Road.
Since Friday Morning are come to Spithead the Mafra, Smith, from London for Lisbon; the Duke of Kingston, Merriton, from Bologne; the Dolphin, Bradley, from Guernsey for the West Indies; the Prince of Orange, Glead, from South Carolina for London; and the Tygris, Capt. Petre, from London for Port St. George.
P. S. There's just now a Report of a Spanish Privateer being ashore on the Back of the White.
Dover, Aug. 8. Arriv'd the —, Payne, from Milford. Wind S. W.
Dover, Aug. 9. Arriv'd the —, Redmond, from Barbados; the Tyger Gally, Dyke, from St. Kitt's; and the Prince of Orange, Glead, from Carolina, last from Cowes. Wind S. E.
Deal, Aug. 9. Wind E. by N. Arriv'd the Cambridge, Gardner, the Bond, Finch, the Industry, Dugkin, and the Pembroke, Davis, all from Maryland; the —, Martin, the Hotherfall, Clark, the Priscilla, Carter, and the Polly Snow, Fuche, all from Barbados; and the Lisbon Merchant, Wills, from Milford. Came down and sail'd thro' his Majesty's Sloop Swift. Most of the outward-bound Ships are fail'd. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Lark and Dolphin, with two Palatine Ships.
Arriv'd at several Ports.
At Marcellles, the Phoenix, Forrell, from Hispaniola.
At Cork, the John and Stephen, Duggan, from Barbados.
At Barbados, the Mary's Reign, Kelly, from London and Madeira.
At Virginia, the John and William, Newell, from Boston.
At Torbay, the John and Elizabeth, Simmons, in twelve Days from Oporto.
At Solebay, the Duke, Carpenter, from Maryland.
At Leostoffe, the Duke of Cumberland, Harding, from Virginia.
At Southampton, the Charming Sally, Treute, from St. Kitts.
At Leith, the Helen, Horsburgh, and the Jean, Roxburgh, both from Gothenburgh.

LONDON

L O N D O N, August 11.

Extra of a Letter from on board the Argyle Man of War, the 21st of July, at Anchor under the Isles of Bayonne.

"Being order'd by Sir John Norris to look into Ferrol, Corunna, and Rondella, the Bays between Cape Prior and Hercules Tower, we perform'd it in four Days, and took a Spanish Brigantine, and put four more on shore: In our Return spoke with a Portuguese; she came the Night before out of Camirina, and left there a Sloop from New England, carried in by a Spanish Privateer. On the 17th we got off the Harbour Camirina, and sent our Boats in; on Sight of them the Sloop run on shore, being Ebb-Tide, but after a sharp Dispute, in which we had one Man kill'd, we boarded and took her; but not being able to get her away, burnt her. The 18th we met a Portuguese, on board of which we found a Pilot, which we wanted: The Portuguese told us there was no Ship at Vigo, but at Rodendello there was a very rich Ship, with Bale Goods from London, and three or four more Ships, brought in Prizes. We sent immediately for the Gibraltar and Grampus, and came to a Resolution, at all Events, for Rodendello. At Daylight having taken this Portuguese Pilot, and it proving calm, in the Morning we saw a Spanish Bark about 40 Tons, and one about 30: We attack'd them with our Boats, took the largest, and put the other ashore, and set her on Fire. This discover'd us to the whole Country, and prevented our Project of running up with French Colours. About ten came in a fresh Sea-breeze: We weigh'd, and with English Colours proceeded up the River, having given Orders to take no Notice of Vigo, but push on; accordingly at four in the Afternoon we got into the Harbour or Bason of Rodendello, and anchor'd within Pistol-shot of the Ships, and took them all, being four; viz. the Portuguese Ship with Bale Goods, a Brigantine from Carolina with Rice, and a Brigantine and a Snow laden with Coals: And tho' they had cut some of the Cables, and run aground, we got them all off, and by twelve that Night under our Sterns. The Portuguese Ship and two Colliers were unrigg'd, no Sails on board, but these Deficiencies we supply'd out of our Ships, and got them all ready to sail by ten the next Morning, and by Noon the Wind coming up Northerly, weigh'd, and with our five Prizes got to Anchor here at eight last Night. We shall dispatch them tolerably equipp'd, under Convoy of the Gibraltar and Grampus for Oporto, this Afternoon to be dispos'd of; we in the Argyle to join Sir John Norris."

Last Night a DUTCH MAIL brought a Declaration of War by the King of Sweden in Council at Stockholm on the 24th of July O. S. against the Czar of Muscovy. To which are added the Motives, which are, a Complaint of the Violation of the Treaty of Neustad in 1721, and of the Assassination of Major Sinclair, &c.

Letters of the 2d inst. from Francfort say, the last Advices they had from Vienna gave them great Hopes of a speedy Accommodation betwixt that Court and Prussia; and that particular Letters from thence say Mr. Robinson is gone to carry certain Articles to the King of Prussia which the Queen has sign'd.

And the Letters of the 25th ult. directly from Vienna, say, 'tis the rather believ'd that an Accommodation is in a fair Way, because Count Neuperg's Army decamp'd on the 21st for Kalkan, which is on the Road to Glata, from whence 'tis assur'd it is to march to Bohemia.

The Elector Palatine is ill of a Fever.

We hear Orders have been sent to Brigadier General Guise's Regiment of Foot, quarter'd in the North of Scotland, to embark at Inverlochry for the West of England, there to join the other Troops for America.

We likewise hear, that his Majesty intends to keep his Birth day (October 30) at St. James's.

On Saturday last died Mrs. Handford, Relict of Mr. Handford an eminent Timber-merchant, at her House in the Bowling alley, Westminster. She has bequeath'd to her Son John Handford 1500 l. and several other large Legacies to her Friends and Relations.

Mr. Wilson, of the Oldest Lottery-Office at Charing-Cross, being a large Subscriber in this present Lottery, is now ready to dispose of the Tickets, either singly or in large Parcels, on the most reasonable Terms; likewise to divide them into Shares, such as Halves, Quarters, Eighth and Sixteenth Parts, for the Convenience of small Adventurers, constant Attendance being given at the Office for that Purpose. His Register-Book is open for entering the Numbers of Tickets, from which all Persons who register with him are sure of the most correct as well as early Accounts being sent to any Part whatsoever, whether Prize or Blank.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening
at London Bridge. } 09 52 } 19 30

Bank Stock nothing done. India 158. South Sea 102 3-4ths without the Dividend. Old Annuity 112 5-8ths. New ditto 110 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 96 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 76 1-4th. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 10 s. to 11 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 61. Prem. Salt Talties 1 Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

Admiralty-Office, August 7. 1741.

IT is the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, That the Seamen belonging to his Majesty's Ships the Advice, South-sea-castle, Lark, Flamborough, and Lowestoffe, who are absent from those Ships, do immediately repair on board to their Duty, on pain not only of Forfeiture of their Wages, but of being taken up by the Marshal of the Admiralty, and try'd at a Court-Martial for Desertion.

Tho. Corbett.

Bank, June 1, 1740.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds amounting to a considerable Value;

And Whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending the Taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legros, Secretary.

To be Sold, or Lett,

THE Remainder of a Lease of one of the best accustomed Taverns in London, late Mr. Zachary Cahnac's, deceased, in Spread-Eagle Court, Finch Lane, near the Royal Exchange, together with all his Plate, Household-goods, &c.

Also all his Stock of Wines, consisting of A large Quantity of Clarets, Hermitage, Burgundy, Champagne, Fontigniac, Pregniac, Red Port, Cegas, Thent, and Brandy; being of the First Growth, and imported by himself. In order that the above-mention'd Wines may have a quick Sale, they will be sold under Prime-cost; and those who take Five Dozen or upwards of a Sort, shall have an Abatement proportionable to the Quantity.

No less than a Dozen Bottles will be sold under the usual Prices. All Orders from the Country will be punctually executed, and the Wines will be sent to all Parts of the Town Portage free. In the mean time the Widow carries on the Business as usual.

N.B. It will not be required of the Person who takes the House to buy the Wines, except it be agreeable.

To be S O L D,

By virtue of an Act of Parliament,

THE Reversion in Fee, Expectant on the Deaths of One, Two, or Three, Life or Lives, of the Manor of FAIRBY, consisting of ten Messuages and two Cottages; the Whole of the yearly Value of 300 l. and upwards.

Also the Fee Simple and Inheritance of a Messuage or Tenement called *Wilmains Farm*, now in Possession of Mr. Hurley and others, and of the yearly Value of 40 l. or thereabouts. And also of all that Messuage or Tenement, and of those Mills and Cloves of Ground thereunto belonging, called or commonly known by the Name or Names of *Bolham Mills*, now in the Possession of Thomas Cautway, junior, and of the yearly Value of about 25 l. And also of One fourth Part (the Whole in Four Parts to be divided) of a Messuage or Tenement called by the Name of *Duxmoore*, now in the Possession of Philip Courtenay, and of the yearly Value of 6 l. 10 s. Which said Manor, Messuages, and Premises, are situate in the Parish of Tiverton, in the County of Devon; and are the Lands of John Worth, Esq.

If any Person or Persons shall be disposed to purchase all or any Part of the aforesaid Premises, they are desired to apply to Mr. Simon Worth, Attorney at Law in Tiverton aforesaid, from whom Surveys may be had of the same.

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(With a New and Complete List of both Houses of Parliament, and the List of all the Public Offices carefully Corrected)

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Recommended particularly to the Perusal of the Guardians to such, when going from under their immediate Inspection and Care.
Let every one that nameth the Name of Christ, depart in Peace with all Men, and Holiness, without a Man shall see the Lord. Heb. xii. 14.
But Godliness is profitable unto all Things, having of the Life that now is, and of that which is to come. 1 Tim. iv. 8.
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But these inimitable Qualities, and solely inherent by which it has justly gain'd such a universal and unequalled great character, have occasion'd, as usual in such cases, frequent Endeavours to mimic it, some under the name, and in the very Words of this Advertisement, and others other Names; be careul, therefore, to have the right, may be infallibly relied upon, and which is to be had of the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlewoman, in the Blue-Puffs, in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, London, at a Bottle, with Directions.

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